

# NAUVOO

# NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 44.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

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JOHN TAYLOR:

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John Taylor, Post Box, to receive attention.

AN APPEAL TO THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, BY A. YOUNG.

An Appeal to the Citizens of the State of Tennessee, desiring them to consider the wrongs that have been done the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, by Missouri, a Sovereign state of this great Republic by shedding innocent blood, driving American citizens from their own possessions lawfully obtained, mobbing, and robbing, and with ungodly hands polluting the sanctuary of female virtue.

I was born in Smith co., Tennessee September 23rd, 1805, an only offspring of my parents. My father John Young, was a native of South Carolina, but in early life adopted Tennessee as his home.

In the last war with Great Britain, and the combined Powers, he enlisted and served during the war a regular soldier, and although he survived the war, and saw the happy situation of his beloved country, that she was yet free; I never saw him more. He never returned to Tennessee, but was soon numbered with the dead. My mother was then a widow, and I an orphan, and without means to subsist upon. We had a numerous connexion of wealthy relatives, they extended to us the hand of friendship, and we thankfully received the little amount they bestowed. However we met with many disappointments and hardships.

About the age of seventeen years, I commenced and read medicine with Dr. D. O. Williams, a graduate of Transylvania University. After continuing with him for a time, I went to Alabama, at about nineteen, and read with Dr. Geo. Monroe, a licensiate of the Medical board of Huntsville. He was formerly from Glasgow, Ky. When I began to think of setting up for myself, I found my circumstances so limited, that instead of practising medicine I was compelled to take hold of the plough, hoe, axe, &c. to earn a livelihood. I then returned to Tennessee. At the age of twentyfour I became the head of a family, and as managed to gain a little property in a short time. Having frequent solicitations, in about three years after, I purchased a few books and some medicines, and commenced practice, which for awhile was confined to a few poor families. "birds of a feather will flock together." There were in the neighbourhood, men of choice medical attainments, surrounded with wealthy friends, and consequently the rich, who desired to retain their popularity would not employ me. Months passed on, and little was said about me, unless it was occasionally, as I passed on, for the worshippers of great men, to laugh and make sport at the idea, of my making a living at the practice of medicine. I pursued an onward course, and soon it turned out that some important cures were effected, by the means I had prescribed; and I had the satisfaction to administer with great advantage to some of those identical persons, who had pointed the finger of scorn at me in the commencement, by pursuing a correct prudent course; the Lord blessed me abundantly, and gave me favour with that people, so much so, that in five years, I had more practice than any practitioner in that region of country. I mention these circumstances, merely to show, that there are but few, if any impossibilities with persevering integrity; and know this, that those very things which we often consider as impossible to be done are the purposes that the God of heaven will accomplish.

During all this time, things passed on well, almost every man woman and child I met were my friends; notwithstanding I had taken upon me a name rather unpopular among the sectarians of the other tenets, that of "Campbellite," and as for politics, I was a free-willer, talked and voted as suited. Those were jubil years, with respect to camp-meeting revivals; yet politics produced far greater excitement, than the difference in our religious views or opinions. By this time I had attained to the full half of my three score years and ten, and still surrounded with, and in, the society of numerous friends and relatives, enjoying with them the rights privileges and blessings of a free-born American citizen, which was purchased by our Ancestors, at the expense of their blood and treasure.

We had made a fair compromise of political differences, each to think and act as we thought proper; and as to religion we agreed well enough, only on some non-essential points as though the God of heaven had condescended to speak from his holy habitation in nonsense and impertinent instructions, and give commands to man, who was created after the image of God, and through obedience, was destined to become an heir of God.

and a joint heir with Jesus Christ, and to whom it was said, "Teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

"Now to middle age, from tiny boy,

My latter days were filled with joy;

My comrades good and kind.

The scene soon chang'd as will appear,

Few friends I found my heart to cheer,

Each one and all, were mad and blind,

When light appears, darkness recedes,

but if the light, which is in you be darkness, how great is that darkness?

I was covered up with a dark mantle, wrapped

up in carnal security; in so much,

that the true light had never penetrated

my mind; but truly I enjoyed blessings

as far as I had knowledge.

In the winter of 1839, I availed myself

of the opportunity that offered, of hearing two "Mormon Preachers", so called, Julian Moses and George W. Gee; they delivered discourses on the first principles of the Gospel, in such a plain simple, and impressive manner, while their arguments were so powerfully and understandingly conveyed to my mind, that I never could erase them. I had heard a many lying reports about the people before, but when I heard them for myself, I became convinced, and wondered how men, who professed to preach the Gospel, could stand up before God, and make such abominable false statements about an innocent God-fearing people, as I had heard done; but the mystery is solved, I have learned. Our craft is in danger. Teach for hire and divide for money. I immediately set out for investigating the doctrine, and the more I examined, the better I was satisfied with it.

Some of my pretended friends became quite interested for my welfare, and urged me to desist, some entreated, and others threatened, but I was inexorable, and when necessary I would contend for the men and their doctrine.

The next summer, A. O. Smoot, came

to Tennessee, on a Mission; I saw him a

short time after he arrived in Jackson

county, and invited him to my house; he

visited us from time to time, and I feel

grateful to my Heavenly Father that he

did so. I was convinced of the doctrine,

and of my duty to yield obedience to its

requirements. I now encountered the

most powerful struggle, within my own

breast, that I ever before experienced.

Eternal life was offered on one side, on

the other, wealth, popularity, and earthly

enjoyments. However, I with my house

hold, soon resolved what to do, like Ma

ry to "choose the good part," and in a

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## Agricultural.

[From the *Michigan Farmer*.] **COVERING MEADOWS.**

Mr. Wethered of Marlborough, who has made great improvement in his low boggy land, tells us he has been adopting a cheaper method of burying up the vegetable growth on his meadow. He has dug a broad and deep ditch through it, and he thus obtains materials handy, covering the surface at much less expense than when he carted soil from a distance.

He completed his ditch very late in autumn—he proposes to sow his grass in the spring. We think he will find it better to let his mud be in ridges as it now lies, till August; then spread it and bury all the old growth and after top-dressing seed it down. For he cannot work it well in the spring; and if he could he would have nothing but a crop of weeds next summer unless he sows grain; and grain never pays well on such land. His grass is the main object, and this should be sown after haying when he can work his meadow to advantage.

There is much land that may be subdued more easily in this mode than by carting from a distance. The ditches may be dug at any time when the ground is dry enough, and you need not be in great haste to level down and sow, let the mud lie and sweeten till the right season to advantage.

There is much land that may be subdued more easily in this mode than by carting from a distance. The ditches may be dug at any time when the ground is dry enough, and you need not be in great haste to level down and sow, let the mud lie and sweeten till the right season to advantage.

You may cut a ditch on the very border of your meadow and often find better materials for the surface than elsewhere. If any object to cutting a wide and deep ditch they should consider that ditches are fast filling up. The cheeks should always be pared off and the bottom of the ditch should be quite narrow; then you will have grass on the sides.

**Inoculating Cheese.**—What will the ingenuity of man not contrive! A method has been discovered of inoculating cheese; or, in other words, of transferring the character of an old cheese into a new one. The rather curious idea is brought forward in a communication to the agricultural Journal, by John Robinson, Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 'If it be required,' says he, 'to communicate to a cheese the flavor and appearance of an old one, it may be done by the insertion in the new cheese of proportions of the old one containing the blue mould.' The little scoop which is used in making cheese, is a ready means of performing the operation by changing ten or a dozen of rolls which it extracts, and placing them to disseminate the germ of the blue mould all over the cheese.

'A new Stilton cheese treated in this way, and well covered up from the air for a few weeks, becomes entirely impregnated with the mould, and generally with a flavor not to be distinguished from the old one. I have sometimes treated half a Lancaster cheese in this way, and left the other half in its natural state, and have been much amused with the remarks of our friends on the striking superiority of the English cheese over the Scotch one.'

If this ingenious plan be found really successful on repeated trials by others, Mr. Robinson will deserve our thanks for bringing it forward. The next invention we shall hear of will probably be that of inoculating legs of mutton and turning them into beef. [Maine Farmer.]

[From the *Michigan Farmer*.] **IMPORTANT FACTS FOR FARMERS.**

Mr. Editor:—I wish to make known through your paper some facts which I think will be of some service to the farmers.

Amasa Andrews, Esq., of this town, harvested sixty acres of wheat, this season, while it was so green and unripe, that every farmer in the neighborhood thought, and did not hesitate to declare him mad. He commenced cutting it ten days before any others had begun. The berry, when cut, was soft, and in that state as being in the 'milk.' He has now threshed it; and, being somewhat curious to learn the result of so novel a proceeding, I to-day went, in company with Mr. Andrews, to the mill and examined the wheat, and found it plump, with a peculiar transparency of the berry which I never before saw—which is to be attributed to the very thin coating of the bran.

We weighed some and found it weighed just sixty-three pounds to the measured bushel; and the experienced one informed me that it made more flour and less bran than any wheat he ever saw.

Now the above facts are worth knowing, for several considerations. By cutting so early no wheat is shelled and lost, and the harvesting season can be lengthened; so as not to make it necessary to work so hard or produce a scarcity of hands; besides, the wheat is beyond a doubt better and will make more and better flour.

Yours truly,  
N. B. ELDIDGE, M. D.

## Foreign News

[From the *Michigan Farmer*.] **GREAT BRITAIN.**

The Revenue exhibits an advance of £5,749,078 over the preceding year, half a million of which however was from the income tax. The quarter year just closed exceeded the corresponding quarter of 1842, by £725,000.

The total revenue of the last year amounted to about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

The revenue from the Post office, fell below that of the previous year by about \$60,000.

The Marquis of Westminster has made a donation of £600 to the funds of the Anti-Slavery League, accompanied by a letter in which he takes strong ground

for free trade and the abolition of protective monopolies, and the opinions expressed in which are thought likely to have much weight with the landed interest.

We believe, however, that the property of the Marquis lies chiefly, if not wholly in London—that he is not a large agricultural proprietor.

The London *Observer* says: "We understand that the chief justiceship to our newly acquired settlement, Hong Kong has been offered to no less than seven members of the English bar, had been declined by them all, although the salary attached to the office is to be £3,000 a year nearly £17,000."

## IRELAND.

STATE TRIALS.—The process of striking a special jury for the trial of Daniel O'Conor, commenced on the 3d ult. On the 5th the process was complete.

Great complaints are made that the crown should have struck off every Catholic that turned up from the ballot box, which is considered equivalent to packing a jury, as the traverses will now be tried by a jury composed entirely of Protestants. Among those cognizant of the political feeling, the jurors thus rank: 37 Conservatives, 11 Radical.

Mr. Steele has given instructions to have Sir Jas. Graham, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robt. Peel, and Lord Lyndhurst, immediately summoned to give evidence on his trial.

There is no further intelligence of any import from the continent. From Spain, the prorogation consequent upon the adjournment of the Cortes, was momentarily expected.

## CHINA.

Mr. Cushing, American Minister to China has left India for Canton.

A *Real Magdarin* Coming.—It is now positively stated, that a Chinese Ambassador, "a real live China mandarin," departs by his celestial mystery, the imperial brother of the sun and cousin-german to the moon, is about forthwith to exhibit his *peacock's feather and red button*, among the blue ribbands, black rods, white sticks, and garters of the court of her majesty Queen Victoria.

The London *Times* says their news extends to the beginning of October. The most important intelligence was the arrangement of a supplementary treaty between the Chinese and the British governments; one clause of which is for the purpose of guaranteeing to all foreign nations the same privileges of trade as to the British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering unnecessary all negotiations between the Chinese emperor and all other powers.

The Chinese government is said to be sincere now in its determination to abide by the regulations of the treaty which will prevent all discussions with other foreigners. The treaty is looked upon in the East as the most signal triumph of the British plenipotentiary, for it renders nugatory all the attempts of the French and American diplomatic missions lately sent with such pomp to the Chinese coast.

Laughter has already begun at the appearance of two ambassadors sent thither before it was known that they would be received, in order to gain a purpose which was granted before they appeared. It now seems they have no grounds for negotiation, and must return to their own country, in order to be laughed at at home and abroad.

The London *Times* says: The American frigate Brandywine stopped some weeks at Bombay, to wait for Mr. Cushing, the minister, who was going to see the sea frontiers of the south of the Celestial Empire. He had sailed for Macao on the 27th of November. It is a subject of curiosity to know how he and the French minister will act on their arrival, for they will have nothing to demand, and nothing to complain of. [Now we suspect that the world at large is far more indebted to the common sense of the other party, if there were two parties to this said treaty, than to the liberality of the British for this provision which so tickles the London Editors.]

America and France too will find occupation enough for some one to attend to their interests in China, the procedure of Mother Britain notwithstanding.]

Sir Henry Pottinger, who had gone to Macao to attend the funeral of Mr. Morrison, is stated to have regarded the supplementary treaty with such importance as to have a steamer sent specially with it to Suez.

The state of trade at Canton was not satisfactory, owing to the tricks of the old hong merchants, and their adherents, the linguists.

The state of trade along the coast is said to be satisfactory. The celebrated mandarin Lin, has paid the debt of nature. —Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff has been appointed Chinese secretary, in the room of Mr. Morrison.

## CUBA.

Statistics.—The population of the Island of Cuba is estimated according to the best authorities, at 1,007,024 inhabitants.

Cuba is divided into three military departments, each having its own chief or principal commandant, except the western department, of which the Captain General is the chief.

The Army consists of seven battalions of the Peninsular line, five of light infantry, including the *Cazadores* of Isabella II. There are four other companies, which perform duty in detachments in several places.

In the City of Havana there is a regt. of disciplined militia, a battalion in Cuba and Bayamo, another in Puerto Principe, and another in Trinidad. Besides these, there are four squadrons of lancers, numerous companies of volunteers in every part of the country, a regiment of dragoons in Matanzas, and eight squadrons

of Fernando VII. stationed at certain points in the interior.

The royal corps of Artillery is composed of eight companies of veterans, one of which is mounted. There are a brigade of two companies in Cuba, two companies of militia in the capital, and four more in Puerto Principe, Matanzas, and Trinidad. The preceding embrace the whole of the land forces of Cuba.

Naval Force.—The Island of Cuba possesses 2 frigates, 44 guns; a corvette of 23 guns; two armed steam vessels; 4 brigs; 7 schooners; 2 pilot boats, and one sloop.

Trade.—The value of the imports and exports the last year exceeded fifty million of dollars.

Trade of Havana. Vessels which have entered Havana, during the year 1843.

Spanish (1 steamer included),	507
American (15 " "	735
English (36 " "	156
French	35
Bremen	28
Hamburg	16
Other Nations	73
Total,	1,540

The clearances were—1,550 during the same period.

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1844.

## FOR PRESIDENT.

## JOSEPH SMITH.

Having now raised the name of our General and Prophet to the head of our column, it becomes us, as *Latter Day Saints*, to be wise, prudent, and energetic, in the cause that we pursue; and not to let any secondary influences control our minds, or govern our proceedings. The step that we have taken is a bold one, and requires our united efforts, perseverance, and diligence; but important as it may be, it is no greater than others have taken, and they have conceived that they had a right, without molestation to pursue that course, and to vote for that man whose election, they in their wisdom, thought would be most conducive to the public weal. As American citizens, then, we presume that all will concur in this right; and whatever may be their views respecting the policy of such a step, they will acknowledge that we act legally, justly, and constitutionally in pursuing our present course.

Some have nominated Henry Clay, some Col. Johnson, others John C. Calhoun, and others Martin Van Buren. Those several committees unquestionably thought that they had each of them made the wisest selection, in naming the man of their choice; they selected their several candidates, because they thought that they were the wisest, the greatest statesmen, and the most competent to fill the Presidential Chair, whilst they severally thought that the other candidates were incompetent. We have been governed by the same principles; and if others think they have made the wisest selection, so do we; if others think they have nominated the greatest statesmen, so do we; and while those several committees think that none of the nominations made are so good as their own, we think that the man of our choice is the most able, the most competent, the best qualified, and would fill the Presidential Chair with greater dignity to the nation, and that his election would be conducive of more happiness and prosperity at home and abroad, than that of any other man in these United States.

This is a thing that we, as *Latter Day Saints* know, and it now devolves upon us, as an imperative duty, to make others acquainted with the same thing; and to use all our influence at home, and abroad, for the accomplishment of this object. Mr. Smith is not so generally known personally as are several of the above named candidates, and although he has been much spoken of as man, he has been a great deal calumniated and misrepresented, and his true character is very little known. It is for us to take away this false coloring, and by lecturing, by publishing, and circulating his works; his political views; his honor, integrity, and virtue; stop the foul mouth of slander, and present him before the public in his own colors, that he may be known, respected, and supported.

## MR. CALHOUN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

It is evident from the following that Mr. Calhoun has ceased to be a candidate for the Presidency.

THE ROOM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, January 3, 1844.

## TO THE EDITORS OF THE MERCURY.—

We inclose to you for publication a letter to us, and an address from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun to his friends and supporters, giving his reasons for withholding his name as a candidate for the Presidency, from the Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the fourth Monday in May next.

In placing this document in your hands for publication, it is proper to state, that although transmitted to this committee, to be through them submitted to the public, the absence of many of its members prevented the assembling of a quorum until this day, when its publication was directed in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Calhoun.

FOXT HILL, Dec. 21, 1843.

## GENTLEMEN:—

I enclose you, as the organ of those who have nominated me for the Presidency in this State, subject to a convention fairly constituted, an address to my political friends and supporters, assigning my reasons for not permitting my name to go before the proposed convention to be held in Baltimore in May next. I transmit it to you, because I deem it respectful and proper to make it known to those to whom it is addressed, through you, and in order to afford you an opportunity to take such measures in relation to it as you may deem proper; if indeed, you should deem any necessary.

Yours truly,  
N. B. ELDIDGE, M. D.

request is, that its publication should not be unnecessarily delayed.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.  
(Signed,) J. C. CALHOUN.

Hea. Jacob Bowe P'On, and other members of the Committee.

This letter is too lengthy for insertion in our present number.

The *Charlton Mercury*, on this point, has the following remarks.

'Who then will receive our support for the Presidency? Surely not a whig; for in principle we are as utterly opposed as the poles. We are not tariff men—not internal improvement men. We abhor a United States—We can make no peace with those monstrous whig projects for assuming the debts of the States, and squandering the revenues from the public lands—we are opposed to the nullification of the Constitution by destroying the Presidential Veto, the safeguard of the south. On all these points we are at open issue with the whigs, whose policy in its tendency, we regard as equally hostile to the Federal Constitution, to popular liberty, and to the prosperity and safety of the south. Until we change our principles on all these great subjects, we can never affiliate with the whigs, or support their men.'

No we cannot support a Whig. We will be true to true democracy—we will support him and those who oppose the firmest resistance to that usurping and plundering system of measures we have named above. Which of the democrats will do this? We have before us now, the creed of the party declared in solemn council at Baltimore in 1840. It is a good creed—its principles are just—it's policy is upright—its professions are satisfactory. Now is the time for proofs—for the practical evidences that these were not mere words—let us have them. Let them come like the sun, to roll back, and forever, all the doubts, fears and misgivings of the thousands on thousands who are every moment in danger of thinking they have been deceived—betrayed and abandoned. The whigs are exulting and hourly taunting us with such thoughts, and it is only in the just resentments of a generous and warm-hearted people, that they have the slightest hopes. Let not these impulses be played on too long—there is danger in it.

The democratic party now, so far as Mr. Calhoun and South Carolina are concerned, are left unembarrassed to make all their arrangements to meet the adversary. On the wisdom, and justice, and firmness of their measures will depend their fate. Time serving, truckling, playing with principles, cannot save them. They have their own fate in their own hands—they will make defeat or victory as they please.'

The *New York Herald* also has its views of the case, which we give below:

'The most plausible interpretation to all these ambiguous givings out,' is that Mr. Calhoun and his friends cannot support Mr. Clay, yet they will not pledge their support to Mr. Van Buren with any degree of warmth, unless he, and his convention, Baltimore, and his friends in Congress, will place themselves right on the tariff and abolition. Now this Van Buren party will probably do. It is very evident, therefore, that the field is now left unoccupied by Mr. Van Buren, as the only and powerful democratic candidate to contend with Mr. Clay. It is true that among the friends of Mr. Calhoun in this city there is a project on foot to hold a distinct Convention on the 4th of July, at Philadelphia—but this scheme is not warmly seconded by the southern friends of the Carolina statesman. And indeed we are under the impression that such a movement is intended more as a rod, or threat, to be held over the fate of Mr. Van Buren—or that it is intended to form the nucleus of a party organization for the succession in 1848, in opposition to the ambitious views of Mr. Benton.'

'At all events, it is now evident that Mr. Van Buren will be the only candidate in opposition to Mr. Clay. Mr. Buchanan has withdrawn without conditions. General Cass and his friends are yet making a pennyworth of fuss with the 'little beggarman' of New York at its head, but it will not amount to a ripple on the surface of the great democratic wave. Mr. Tyler, with the whole force of his administration and friends, is the only but of downright 'armed neutrality' in the field. What can they do? Can they organize? Have they any courage left? Speak, John Jones—do.'

Daniel Webster who has been nominated by his political friends, has declined interfering, or having his name brought before the public. Colonel Johnson however is rallying all his forces, as also General Cass. Van Buren is losing influence fast in many parts of the East, how affairs will go with him is very uncertain.

The Democratic ranks are at present very much mutilated.

## FOR THE DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

We find that at a convention held by the Anti-Slavery Society in Carthage, on the 17th inst., among other resolutions, they have passed one appointing 'Saturday, the 9th of March next, as a day of fasting and prayer,' wherein the 'piety of all orders' are requested 'to pray to Almighty God, that he would speedily bring the false prophet, Joseph Smith to deep repentance for his presumption and blasphemy; or that

Then she displays the undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which neither utters murmurs nor regret, and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself."

*Habits of Eminent Authors.*—Shelley, usually ate a baked potato previous to sitting down to write. He has been heard to assert that some of his finest ideas came whilst putting in the butter. Whether he purchased his potatoes in the street, or had them dressed at home, does not appear. Fielding wrote the whole of his "Tom Jones" in one night, after a debauch with Hogarth, and sold it the next morning to procure him a meal. Such is the fate of genius!

Kirke White was much admired for his red hair, which he allowed to grow down his back in two plait. He never would suffer any allusion to be made to it; but when writing used it as a blotting paper.

On this account all his MSS. are transcribed in red ink, as may be seen in the library of the British Museum. Cuvier always wrote with a pen full of water at his side, in which he alternately dipped head and feet to refresh his ideas. He has been known to do this upwards of six times in one night, when preparing his "Regne Animal." It was his boast that he had never been up in a balloon.

Dr. Johnson could never see a post without jumping over it. Boswell remarking upon its puerility, Johnson observed, "Sir what a boy does in sport, a man may do in earnest." Upon which Boswell replied, "then you mean to say that I might play at chuck-farthing?" "Sir" returned Johnson, "any man might if he had a fad thing to chuck." How brilliant are the salines, when compared to the insane aunts of modern times—the empty efforts of exhausted receivers! [Punch's Pocket Book.

*The Bowie Knife.*—Razin Bowie, the man who invented that deadly weapon, the Bowie knife which is the tenant of every Texan's bosom, was a reckless drunkard, who had squandered his property and was subsequently obliged to fly from his country (the U. S.) for slaying a man in a duel. The fact is well known in Texas, and is thus related by a friend of Bowie's, who was present when Razin Bowie fought a duel with knives across a table, at the Alamo, a few days before Santa Anna took it—his first duel was fought at N. T. on the Mississippi, in the fall of 1834. A dispute arose at a card table, in the middle of the day, between Bowie and a man, named Black. The lie was given by Bowie to his opponent, and at the same moment drawing his knife (which was a case one, with a blade about four inches long, such as the Americans always carry in their pockets), he challenged the man to fight, which was accepted, and Black having taken his seat opposite Bowie, at a small square table, the conflict began. It lasted about twenty minutes, during which time both parties were severely cut, when Bowie rose from the table, and, with a desperate oath, rushed upon his antagonist, who fell dead at his feet. The inconvenience felt by Bowie on this occasion, from the smallness of the knife, having called forth the exercise of his debauched and sanguinary mind, he invented a weapon which would enable him, to use his own words, "to rip a man up right away," this task he accomplished during his exile in Texas, and which was the only legacy he could leave his young and adopted republican; indeed it is all she can show of her citizen, his body having been burned by the Mexicans, and his ashes swept from the face of the earth by the passing winds.

The real Bowie knife has a two-edged blade, about nine inches long, slightly curved towards the point, and sufficiently thick in the back to serve as a chopper, in which way it is very formidable but, not so much so as in thrusting. The blade is covered with sheath, and when neatly got up, as some of them, it forms a pretty ornament enough when coming from under the corner of the waistcoat, or over the waistband of a pair of Texas trousers.

*WOMAN.*—We have occasionally found fault with the ladies for carrying bundles of straw and bags of bran on their backs, which has probably lessened us in their estimation. We publish the following neat and happy compliment, (the production of some worshiper of the sex) by way of offset for all we have said or may say against them—and we are confident of receiving a full and unconditional pardon:

"Though God to make her took from man a bone, Yet when he formed her HEART he patterned from his own."

The Volunteer Militia force of Massachusetts is 6,350 men, divided into four companies of Cavalry, twenty-seven of Artillery, 15 of Riflemen, sixty of Light Infantry, and two of Grenadiers. The number of enrolled Militia is 81,500.

*District in Canada.*—The Montreal papers speak of the great distress among the laborers of Lachine, more than 250 persons having been found by a committee, without a morsel to eat, and the thermometer at 20 below the freezing point.

*MORE TURKISH FANATICISM.*—A letter from Constantinople in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, has the following: "The great subject of conversation here, is an instance of fanaticism which has taken place at Salonic. Ibrahim Pacha, noted for the severity of his administration, was lately appointed governor of that district, and chose for his secretary, a young man of good abilities and high family. The young Secretary was proceeding to his post in the Austrian steamer, the *Croci*, and

when he perceived on board a Circassian, who was going to sell, to any rich personage, his two daughters, young girls of extraordinary beauty, who accompanied him. The secretary, when he heard of this intended act of barbarism, could not restrain his indignation, and spoke in very indignant terms to the father relative to his unnatural conduct. The latter maintained that he was acting in every respect according to the laws of the Koran, and that no man had a right to interfere in his private affairs. The young man gave up the dispute, and paced the deck, smoking several pipes to allay his indignation. The Circassian, on landing, lodged a formal complaint before the Cadi against the secretary for having smoked his pipe and taken refreshments on a day during the Ramazan, when every true musulman is expressly forbidden to touch any thing to recruit nature, before sunset.

The young man was summoned before the magistrates to answer for such an infringement of the sacred law, and not only avowed that he had done so, but declared that it was high time to give up such ridiculous practices. The cadi immediately proceeded to pass judgment on a man guilty of such heterodox doctrine, and sentenced him to death. The sentence was transmitted to Ibrahim, who, though willing to save his secretary, did not venture to act from his own authority. He referred the matter to Constantiople, in order to cause delay; but the cadi, on his side, having sent in his report, the matter was of necessity brought before the grand council, where the judgment was confirmed, and the execution ordered to take place immediately. Probably, at the present time, the young man has escaped to exist."

#### THE OUTRAGES OF THE SABBATH DAY.—RIOTS—CONFLAGRATION, &c.

Correspondents of the N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—P. M.

In the midst of so much excitement, so many conflicting statements, prevailing throughout the whole of our city yesterday, it was difficult to furnish a correct account of the disgraceful conduct of the Fairmount and Independence Horse Companies, so long notorious for their murderous attacks upon their brother firemen. The torch of the incendiary was applied to Peter Leibert & Co's extensive lumber yard, Kensington, at an early hour, which, together with an adjoining frame building, was in a few hours entirely destroyed. Messrs. L. & Co. are, I am pleased to add, fully insured.

But no sooner had the flames abated than the members of the Independence Horse Company, located in Kensington, made an assault upon the members of Northern Liberty Horse, at Portner's Tavern, and after tearing off their equipments, dashing tumblers, decanters, and other dangerous missiles at the members of the Liberty, (many of whom were awfully cut, the floor of the bar-room being covered with blood,) the cry of "The Carrige" was raised, but fortunately the villains were not successful in getting hold of it, and the Liberty members with drew hastily from the spot.

As the carriage of the Weccacco Hose Company, located in Catherine-street, Southwark, had just passed over the High Bridge, on its return home, with not more than seven members attached to the rope, a premeditated and murderous attack was made upon them by about 150 russians, members of the Fairmount Engine Company, armed with clubs, stones, and it is said, also, many were seen to have small axes and large butchers' knives! The assaulted immediately left their apparatus, and fled for their lives; but they were soon overtaken, and nearly beaten to death. William Thomas was conveyed home upon a stretcher, his life, at the time being despaired of. To day, however, he is much better. William Conner, another member, it was feared, had been actually sacrificed, but at a late hour in the day, while the most violent excitement and bitter revenge goaded the breasts of his brother firemen and friends, having been cut and bruised to such an extent that he was unable to reach home.

The beautiful carriage of the Weccacco, worth probably fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, was taken out to Broad street and Poplar Lane, where the infuriated wretches of the Fairmount literally cut it into fragments with axes, &c., stealing the brass bells and lamps, which, together with some other portions of the wrecks, boats were made should be sent to their friends, the New Market Company of Baltimore!

To show the desperate character of these men, many had been heard the previous evening to openly boast of their intentions. They were not equipped, went armed, and, as they supposed, disguised; but I rejoice to state that they are known, and it is hoped the vengeance of the law may fall heavy upon them.

Where this outrage will terminate, no one can tell, as the Weccacco Hose Company are powerful in numbers, and have already expressed their determination to retaliate in a similar manner!

The wreck of the Weccacco, after lying in the rear of the Mayor's office up to eleven o'clock this morning, was taken out to the City Lumber Yard—its mem-

bers still refusing to receive it.

About 9 o'clock, an alarm of fire again

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**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock County Ill., deceased. Are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said County, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

**ERASUS D. WHITE, Administrator.**  
Dec. 28, 1843. no40-6w.

**WANTED.**  
Two Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

**TO LET.**  
\$100 or \$150 worth of horses, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

**Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.**  
Jan. 17, 1844. no39-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
A GREEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock County, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered sixteen in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots of ten acres each.

**Sales to commence at 10 A.M., to continue till 6 P.M. each day.**  
Temp cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his \$5, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.

**R. B. FOSTER, School Com. H. C.**  
Jan. 22, A. D. 1844. no39-1w.

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 2 of Wells' addition to the Town of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made on lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

**F. M. HIGBEE.**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

**OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.**

**C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.**

**AUCTION! AUCTION!!**

**THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the Farmers' Exchange, one block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction.**

**For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.**

**For Dr. James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.**

**For Dr. James M. Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.**

**P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.**

**Nauvoo, Jan. 18, 1844. no38-1f.**

**L I M E.**

**TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.**

**THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.**

**W. M. NISWANGER.**

**Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.-1f.**

**N. B. All kinds of Country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**

**HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Laths of every description, Pooi Trees and Crimpes, corner of Bain and Monroe Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully informs those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.**

**MELVIN WILBUR.**

**Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no38-1f.**

**NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.**

**THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell, wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.**

**R. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, to exchange for combs or case.**

**JOSEPH HAMMAR.**

**Nauvoo, Dec. 18, 1843. no38-1f.**

**GUSTAVUS HILLS.**

**W A T C H S — S E A R C H E R S**

**AND JEWELERS.**

**ANTIQUES — B R O C H E L L E R S**

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